HEAT'S HARVEST OF DEATH

Six People Fatally Stricken by the Sun's Fierce Rays.

Thirty-six Prostrations Officially Reported, and Many Other Cases Privately Treated—Hottest Day on Record So Early in the Season.

Six persons dead and thirty-six prostrated by the heat is the official record of yesterday, the warmest day Washington has ever experienced this early in any season within the history of the Weather Bureau, covering a period of thirty years. The dead are:

CHARLES P. SCHOLL, white, 615 D Street northwest.

JOHN FARRELL, white, forty-five, 2519 I Street northwest.

JOSEPH SEIPE, white, fifty-five, 813 Second Street northeast.

KATE SILLERS, white, thirty-two, 1206 Twenty-first Street northwest.

LOUIS ASHTON, colored, sixty years.

MOLLIE COATES, five-months-old colored child, address unknown.

Esther Weston, white, forty-five, is unconscious at Garfield Hospital, and for a time it was thought she could not recover. She was found helpless in a vacant lot at Fourteenth Street and Howard Avenue.

Those prostrated and treated at the Emergency Hospital are:

Mary Thomas, colored, twenty-four, 2426 Snow's Court.

Dennis Trumby, colored, twenty-six, residence unknown.

John Renard, sixty-four, white, stranger in town, fell Ninth and B northwest.

Joseph Marshall, twenty-nine, colored, 219 Four-and-a-Half Street southwest.

J. Hill, white, 219 I Street northwest.

Richard Green, fifty, colored, 482 School Street southwest.

Samuel Samaras, sixty, white, residence not given.

James Fitzgerald, sixteen, white, residence not given.

Joseph Miller, twenty-seven, colored, 1719 N Street.

James Henry, white, 1414 Virginia Avenue southwest.

Jennie Harris, seventeen, colored, 19 Becker Street northwest.

Mrs. Mollie Burnstein, thirty-five, white, 613 D Street northwest.

Columbus Carvey, white, residence not given.

John Igvear, fifty-six, white, 1214 E Street southwest.

John Delaney, white, 230 Virginia Avenue southwest.

John Faromes, sixty, white, residence not given.

Charles Francis, 713 Seventh Street northwest.

Nina Grierly, eight months old, 610 Ninth Street northwest. Sent to Children's Hospital.

Henry Jones, seventy-five, white, residence not given.

Levy Johnson, twenty-four, colored, 1637 I Street northwest.

Mamie Thompson, twenty, colored, 2707 Vermont Avenue northwest.

Clarence Schully, twenty-seven, white, 919 Virginia Avenue southwest; condition serious; in ward.

Matthew Hall, colored, twenty-one, 610 K Street southwest.

John Adams, twenty-seven, colored, 917 Virginia Avenue southwest.

Henry Jones, forty-two, colored, 2771 N Street northwest.

Daniel Green, thirty-six, colored, 1519 Thirteenth Street northwest.

Treated at Casualty Hospital:

George Sturmer, twenty-seven, white, engineer, home, Philadelphia.

John Bayor, seventy, colored, 2109 Eleventh Street northeast.

Mary Betters, fifty, colored.

Alexander Forrest, sixty-one, colored.

F. J. McCauley, white, 1508 Seventh Street northwest.

Reuben Burke, forty-six, colored, 801 Eighth Street northeast.

Bessie Taylor, white, 1213 Second Street northwest, treated at Providence Hospital.

Unknown man treated at Providence Hospital.

Percy Turner, colored, twenty-seven, residence unknown, treated at Georgetown University Hospital.

James B. Lockwood, white, fifty, 802 L Street northwest, overcome on Brightwood Avenue, near Pomeroy Street, taken home by ambulance from Freedman's Hospital.

It is considered that the number of cases of heat prostration which were treated at the homes of the patients and not reported to the police or at the hospitals will foot up to about seventy.

Charles P. Scholl was acting chief draftsman at the Agricultural Department. He left his office at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and started home. En route he stopped at Margraff's tailor shop, Sixth and D Streets northwest, and complained of feeling ill. He went to the home of his uncle, 615 D Street, took a cold plunge in the bathtub, and placed ice on his head. Said he felt very badly, and thought he was going to have typhoid fever. He sent for a bottle of paregoric, took a dose, and Dr. Newman was called. The physician was unable to render him any assistance, and he died at 9:30 o'clock. Scholl was a member of the Knights of Malta and of the Knights of Pythias. He was past grand commander of his lodge.

John Farrell was overcome by heat at the gas works. He was hurried to the Emergency Hospital. His temperature of 107 was somewhat reduced under treatment, but he died at 10:30 o'clock last night.

Joseph Seipe, 813 Maryland Avenue northeast, fell at Ninth and F Streets. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where he died. He was also affected with tuberculosis.

Kate Sillers was found dead at her home, 1206 Twenty-first Street. Physicians called to attend her stated that she died from heat prostration. She was alone when taken ill and died before she could be removed.

Louis Ashton had been working in a ditch in the Southwest part of the city, and suddenly was stricken by the intense heat. He was removed to his home, 1121 Half Street southwest, between First and South Capitol Streets, where the ambulance was summoned. Dr. Stewart, who responded to the call, noted the man's high temperature, which he estimated to be 107, and lost no time in making a hurried run back to the Emergency. It is said the man's life probably might have been saved but for the fact that when the ambulance reached the corner of Ninth Street and Maryland Avenue southwest, the gates of the railroad crossing were lowered. Despite the violent ringing of the vehicle's gong, the gates were kept lowered, it is said, for a period of five or ten minutes, while a freight train was being shifted. Everything was done to prolong Ashton's life, but the surgeon's efforts were of no avail. Ashton's body was placed in the morgue, and Coroner Nevitt was notified.

The official thermometer at the Weather Bureau yesterday registered 102 degrees at 5:30 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock last night it had only fallen to 85 degrees. The Government's weather indicator is eighty-four feet above the ground, encased in a box and shaded from the sun's rays, so that it does not tell the actual heat on the concrete pavement along Pennsylvania Avenue or any other street. Hence, the down-town thermometers showed that the mercury had climbed to 106, and in one or two instances to 106½ degrees. All along Pennsylvania Avenue, from 4 until 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the thermometers upon which the sun fell showed the tiny silver line extending to the figures indicating 100 degrees or more.

Yesterday was not the warmest day the National Capital has ever withstood during the memory of the Weather Bureau, but it was the warmest day ever recorded up to July 1 of any year. The records for the seventh month of the year is held by July 18, 1887, when the mercury in the official indicator reached 103 degrees, and on July 16, 1879, when it attained a height of 102, the same as yesterday.

All July records for Philadelphia were broken yesterday when 102 degrees was reached. Fresno, Cal., was the warmest place recorded yesterday, with 104 degrees, exceeding Phoenix, usually the hottest place, by four degrees. Washington and Philadelphia tied for second place, each with 102, while St. Louis and Kansas City each had 100 degrees of warmth, New York and Pittsburg each registered 98. Helena, Mont., and Bismark, N. Dak., were the coolest places, with temperatures of but 74 degrees.

Indications point to a continuation of high temperature for the next forty-eight hours, at least, in Washington and all along the east Atlantic Coast, and while there is always a possibility of rains, there is hardly a probability of any shower before Wednesday night at the earliest and more likely not until Thursday, if then. The Weather Bureau officials, who are able to see into the future conditions for two days, discern no rainfall within that time.

"I see no relief for Washington during the next two days," said Forecaster Frankenfield, last night, "although there may be some slight showers in the country round about us. During a warm period like the present rain falls more readily in the country than in large cities. The present wave is general throughout the country, both sides of the Rockies, with the exception of the Gulf and South Atlantic States, where it is cooler than at some points considerably farther north. It began about June 29 and moved eastward, becoming most intense since Saturday. It is produced by a condition where there is a low pressure to the north and a high pressure to the south, so that the hot air from the equator settles down upon the country. Water seeks its level and so does air.

"The warmer the air becomes the more moisture it contains, and summer rains are produced by a current of cold air coming in contact with hot air, charged with moisture, which it condenses into water and we have rain. The hotter the air, the more moisture and the more liability of rain whenever crossed by a cooler current of air.

"There is relief in sight by showers for the Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, as well as the upper lake region, tomorrow, and on Wednesday I expect it to reach the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, but I can see no immediate hope for Washington or the country along the east coast."

There was a rainfall of 1.56 inches yesterday in Chicago, and general showers in Iowa, which served to cool the atmosphere to some extent in that section. It also rained more than one inch in Jacksonville, Fla.

Washington street cars have never before presented the sight which has become a familiar one during the hot spell of the past few days. Coatless men, not shirt waist men, but men with their coats off, and their suspenders on, have been so numerous as to excite comment no longer. Such a disregard of Washington ethics would have been frowned upon a week ago, but the sudden rise in temperature has placed a premium upon all methods of keeping cool, and the discarded coat has passed unmolested.

Men with their coats on their arms were plentiful on the Avenue, and large palm-leaf fans have not been despised by the crowds in the streets. In the parks and public squares, the "keep off the grass" rules have been suspended. Sweltering Washington took possession of the parks last night and held them until after midnight. The White Lot oval was a favorite place, and many people took advantage of the open expanse of parking and enjoyed what few breezes blew through the Mall and the Monument Grounds.

Franklin Park was crowded until long after 12 o'clock. Thousands of people throughout the city endeavored to escape the penalty of remaining in the city by visiting the larger parks. A greater crowd than usual sought Lafayette Square. This was one of the coolest places in the city. In all of the parks the shirt waist man was much in evidence. The supporters of the shirt waist for men could not have had a stronger ally than the present unprecedented hot wave.

The intensity of the heat of yesterday and last night is best evidenced by a glance at the casualty book kept by the Emergency Hospital surgeons. According to many of the oldest surgeons attached to that institution, yesterday's list of casualties from the heat was a record-breaking one in the annals of that institution. All day long the surgeons were kept busy attending to the victims of Old Sol's fierce rays, and up to 9 o'clock last night the record showed that twenty-three persons had been treated for prostration. In fact, the work of all the attaches of the hospital was so great that the unfortunate horse attached to the ambulance nearly dropped dead from exhaustion, while many of the surgeons and nurses were compelled to do without meals in order to attend the wants of the many sick. For fear that the service might be crippled by the giving out of the lone horse attached to the ambulance, which is the property of that institution, many of the livery stables in the city were asked to hire the hospital a fresh animal. However, it is said that many of them refused to do so. Finally, as a last resort, Major Sylvester was communicated with, in hopes that he might possibly detail the hospital officials a horse from one of the patrol houses, but he informed the surgeons that even the police horses were in bad shape. Upon receiving this information every effort was made by the institution officials to lighten their horse's work. Calls came in so fast that it was necessary for the surgeons to ask the police patrol wagons to respond to many of them.

Few of this city's residents suffered more yesterday than did the policemen, who, with their uniform coats, which are anything but cool, together with their tall helmets, walked up and down this city's prominent thoroughfares with a continual stream of perspiration running down their faces and necks, but none of them suffered so that medical attention had to be rendered.

Horses were also greatly affected by the intense heat and it was no unusual sight last night to find the body of one of these animals laying around corners with a red lamp propped up against its side to prevent possible collision in the dark.

A large number of prostrations occurred yesterday which were not reported to the police, as the sufferers from the heat were not removed to any of the hospitals for treatment. Many physicians when seen last night said that without exception the twenty-four hours ending last night were the hottest experienced in Washington for years. The number of heat prostrations yesterday, according to one physician, was far in excess of the number of cases for any day for a number of years.

John O'Donnell, night watchman at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, was prostrated by the heat about noon yesterday and was removed to his home. His attack was not serious, and he was reported out of danger last night.

Henry Grant, a civil engineer, employed at the District Building, suffered an attack of sunstroke during the hottest part of yesterday afternoon. He recovered sufficiently to be able to return to his home, at 621 North Carolina Avenue southeast, where he was attended by Dr. M. M. Moffit. Last night he was reported to be out of danger.

Miss Mary Stanton, 924 I Street northwest, was removed to her home yesterday afternoon suffering from sunstroke.

Mrs. Dunn, living at 112 B Street northwest, was also a victim of the heat. She recovered in a few hours. These cases were not reported to the police, and there is no way to learn how many other similar ones occurred during the day.

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TO AVOID HEAT STROKES.

Dr. William C. Woodward's Views on a Timely Subject.

The Warming and Cooling of the Body by Natural Methods—Work Should Be Moderate on Hot Days—Detecting Symptoms of Exhaustion

At the request of The Times, Dr. William C. Woodward, the District Health Officer, has contributed his views on the subject of the proper care of the body in hot weather. He shows how the body is naturally heated, and how the rigors of a warm climate may be withstood by proper attention to clothing, food, drink, and exercise. Dr. Woodward's advice will be found particularly valuable in the extremes of heat by which Washington is occasionally visited in summer. He says:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that, in health, the temperature of the human body remains practically uniform, no matter what may be the temperature of the air or other medium surrounding it. This results from the nice adjustment of the amount of heat generated within the body, and the amount of heat given off by it. Every manifestation of life means practically the generation of heat. Muscular effort, the energy devoted to the digestion and absorption of food, and, in fact, even mental effort, contribute toward the generation of this heat. It is radiated from the surface of the body and given off, to a certain extent, in the process of warming such cold substances as are taken into the stomach, and, when the atmosphere is cold and dry, by the heating and moistening of the air before it enters the lungs. The great channel, however, through which heat leaves the body is the skin. In hot weather the surface is relaxed and the amount of blood circulating at the surface is larger. It carries to the surface the heat, generated largely in the interior, and there it is gotten rid of by radiation by conduction, and by the cooling which results from the evaporation of perspiration or sweat.

"These preliminary remarks are necessary to a proper understanding of the precautions to be taken to maintain health during hot weather. Such precautions may be classed under two heads: First, means to diminish the amount of heat generated, and, second, means to favor the dissipation of heat. The available means under the first head are comparatively few, and may all be summed up as simply avoidance of excessive activity; abstinence, as far as practicable, from muscular or mental work, and avoidance of undue tax on the digestive apparatus. As the dissipation of heat is a continuous process, work, if done slowly and continuously, may do no harm; the small quantity of heat generated is disposed of through the usual channels. A sudden effort, especially if continued, may, however, be sufficient to upset the balance and cause heat stroke or heat exhaustion, even with fatal results. The moral is, then, to work as little as is necessary, quietly and gradually, spreading it over as much time as is practicable.

"The precautions to be taken under the second head, that is, to promote the dissipation of heat, are equally important, but must be employed with caution. The loss of heat by conduction can be accomplished by means of cool baths, or cold baths if one is strong enough to stand them. These afford, however, but temporary relief. The drinking or eating of cold substances has a slight effect toward the same end, but is, as is well known, open to certain objections. It may disturb the circulation and interfere with the digestion. The amount of heat, too, which can be dissipated from the body in this way is small. The frequent drinking of cool water or acidulated drinks, especially between meals, tends somewhat to abstract heat from the system, although the amount so abstracted is not considerable, but has a more important function in encouraging the activity of the sweat glands and favoring the cooling of the surface by evaporation. The surface of the body is, after all, the place to which we must look for the dissipation of heat.

"It is needless to tell even the most ignorant that they cannot expect heat to be satisfactorily given off from the surface if all the time that surface is exposed to direct heat from the sun or other sources. Neither can they expect evaporation to take place rapidly if the greater part of the surface is covered with closely-fitting, almost air-tight fabrics. Avoiding direct exposure to heat, and favoring the free circulation of air about the entire body by wearing thin, porus, loose clothing accomplishes all we can hope to accomplish toward getting rid of heat from the surface.

"The whole subject of the avoidance of heat stroke may possibly be summed up in the avoidance of excessive activity of all kinds; the avoidance of direct exposure to heat, the free drinking of cool water, the use of easily digested food in moderate quantities, and the wearing of thin, porous, loose clothing.

"The ordinary signs of heat stroke have been gone over so often that they are by this time familiar even to the average layman. The difference between heat stroke and heat exhaustion are of vital importance, requiring, as the two conditions do, diametrically opposite treatment. It must be remembered that both of these conditions are more liable to come on when the air is still, and especially when it is moist, when the atmosphere is, in common language, 'close.' The explanation is simple. The absence of circulation of the air and the presence of moisture interfere with the cooling of the body. During weather of this character it is especially important that the precautions suggested above be observed.

"At any time during hot weather a hot, dry skin should be accepted as a warning of possible danger. If it is accompanied with faintness and dizziness and a sense of exhaustion, it is time to quit work altogether and, unless these conditions soon pass off, to seek medical assistance. The application of cold water to the surface, the use of cool drinks, and the exposure of the surface of the body to currents of air are measures which can be safely adopted pending the arrival of the physician. The presence of a cold, clammy skin after exposure to undue heat may also, when accompanied with a feeling of vertigo and faintness, mean danger, being more or less suggestive of heat exhaustion.

"In this condition, pending the arrival of the physician, the use of warm drinks and the application of warmth to the surface of the body are helpful. Safety lies in the immediate removal of the patient from the conditions which have led to the attack and the institution and maintenance of proper treatment."

SUPPLIES FOR THE HOUSE.

Contracts for Coal, Wood, Ice, and Boxes Awarded.

Bids for supplying the House of Representatives with wood, coal, ice, and packing boxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, were opened yesterday in the office of the Chief Clerk of the House and contracts were awarded.

For supplying wood and coal there were several bidders. The contract for oak wood was awarded to Johnson Bros., at $5.25 per cord. The contract for pine wood went to Robert Murphy at $3.95 per cord. W. J. Zeh received the furnace coal contract at $4.65 per ton, while James E. Rose's bid of $5.25 for stove coal was accepted.

The American Ice Company had no competitor and it will continue to furnish the ice at 25 cents per hundred pounds.

The contract for furnishing 1,665 packing boxes for the Representatives was awarded to M. Weigand & Co. for $2,427.15. There was only one other bidder, T. W. Smith. His estimate was $2,476.07.

The boxes are of three sizes, and they are handsomely finished. Heretofore the boxes were made by the House carpenter. The cost of the boxes last year under the old system was $3,218, and the boxes were not believed to be as good as the ones contracted for yesterday.

Have You Catarrh Taint?—Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "For years I was a victim of Chronic Catarrh—tried many remedies, but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short while I was absolutely cured."—James Headley, Dundee, N. Y. Sold by F. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets; Edmonds & Williams, Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.—18.

DETECTIVE BROWNE RETURNS.

Arrives With Plates From Which Bogus Tickets Were Made.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Detective Sergeant Samuel L. Browne, of Washington, D. C., who went to Glasgow several weeks ago to get the plates from which forged tickets of the Washington Traction Company were printed, returned today aboard the Red Star liner Zeeland, from Southampton, with the plates. The firm that printed the tickets declared that it was unaware that the orders were not all right.

Browne arrested Fred D. H. Ingley, a conductor of the Washington Traction Company, and his brother, Samuel E. Ingley, for circulating the tickets. Browne recovered 37,260 tickets. The Ingley brothers had sold 33,000 more at the rate of six for 25 cents. Samuel E. Ingley had the tickets printed in Glasgow and shipped them by circuitous routes to America, following or preceding them in cheap passenger or cattle steamships. The plates were necessary to complete the evidence against the Ingleys.

Detective Sergeant Browne arrived in Washington about 11 o'clock last night and went immediately to his home without reporting to detective headquarters. He brought with him the plates from which the counterfeit tickets were made.

POLICEMEN'S BUSY DAY.

The Arrangement of Transfers and Promotions Almost Completed.

Yesterday was a busy day at Police Headquarters with the new policemen to be sworn in, the transfers of the old members of the force to meet the changed conditions and the preparation of such orders as were found necessary for the proper transaction of the police business. Major Sylvester personally instructed the men who went on duty last night for the first time, and then turned them over to his assistants, who saw that they were properly equipped for their new duties. The entire force authorized by the recent appropriation bill has been recruited and all of the promotions made with the exception of eight men who are still to be appointed members of class 1 of the Department. There may be some few reductions with the accompanying promotions in the near future, but Major Sylvester will dispose of all of the pressing business which he has before him before he undertakes the consideration of these matters.

Several changes affecting the headquarters staff were made yesterday. Private James Tayman, who, for some years has been stationed at Headquarters as the inspector of secondhand reports, was ordered to duty at the House of Detention, and Private Phillips, who for a corresponding length of time has been the assistant to Sanitary Officer Frank, will occupy the position made vacant by the transfer of Policeman Tayman. The Sanitary Office having been relieved of all work except that which pertains to the handling of insane cases, an assistant in that office was no longer considered necessary.

W. T. Tyser, who has been doing detective duty at the Pennsylvania Depot, was transferred to the Headquarters staff to fill the vacancy which has existed since the transfer of T. T. Hartigan. H. G. Pratt, of the Seventh precinct, has been designated to fill the position vacated by Detective Tyser. The other transfers ordered yesterday were:

Mounted Sergeant Harry, from the Fifth to the Seventh precinct; Mounted Sergeant Stevens remains in the Fifth; Sergeant Lyda, Third to Second; Sergeant Conlin, Eighth to Seventh; Sergeant Doyle, First to Eighth; Acting Sergeant Kilmartin, First to Sixth, and Sergeant Brown remains in the First. Mr. Riley, who was recently mounted, is transferred from the First to the Ninth, and Mounted Private Hagen goes from the First to the Seventh.

The transfer of the following privates was also ordered: Grant, Second to First; Owens, Fifth to First; Brown, Eighth to First; Level, Eighth to First.

The assignments of the new men to the various precincts were as follows:

First—Hughlett, Baumann, Farmer, and McQuade.

Second—Starke, Caron, Thomas, Owens, Cura, and Montgomery.

Third—Mills, Newton, Sheetz, and Powell.

Fourth—Cullinane and Selby.

Fifth—Dalhouse, Creel, Lucas, Price, Beauregard, Lauten, and Johnson.

Sixth—King and Garrett.

Seventh—Thenis and Walsh.

Eighth—Morgan, Sweeney, Hall, Baston, Mahaney, Lawler, and Spearing.

Ninth—Allen and Hambacher.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

A Proposition for Organization of a Building Trades Section.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union held last night an amendment to the constitution was offered which provides for the organization of a "building trades section" within the union. The question will come up for final consideration at the next meeting of the union. It was stated that this action is regarded by some of the members of the union as an acknowledged opposition to the organization of another building trades council. The amendment provides that each building trades union represented in the Central Labor Union shall be represented in the "section" by three delegates, one of which must be a delegate to the central body.

A resolution expressing the sympathy of the union for Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who was seriously injured in an accident last week, was adopted. Among the delegates admitted and obligated were two women representing the Retail Clerks' Union. The semi-annual election of officers of the union will be held on Monday night next.

WOMAN HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Harriett Douglass Committed to Await Grand Jury's Action.

The coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances attending the death of Mary Bell Stewart, colored, at 111 F Street southwest, yesterday returned a verdict holding Harriett Douglass, colored, responsible for the death of the woman, and directed that she be committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury. About eight witnesses were examined and the testimony disclosed the fact that the Stewart girl, who was about twenty years old, visited the Douglass woman to have a criminal operation performed. The girl who accompanied her remained in an outer room while the operation is supposed to have taken place, last Thursday. The following day septicaemia set in and she died at 10:45 o'clock at night. A correspondence between the Douglass woman and the girl who afterward died was introduced in evidence, which apparently contemplated the operation and referred to it in plain terms. Coroner Nevitt presided at the inquest and Major Carrington appeared in the interest of Harriett Douglass.

AN ELECTRICIAN SHOCKED.

One Hand Badly Burned While Repairing an Arc Light.

While on his tour of inspection late yesterday evening, Night Inspector Seely, of the Washington Electric Company, discovered a defective arc light on the west side of Ninth Street between H and I Streets northwest. He ascended the electric light pole for the purpose of investigating and as he reached out for the globe with his right hand, which was encased in the regulation rubber glove, the latter came in contact with the live wire and the full electric current went through the glove and burned Seely's hand severely.

With a cry of pain he dropped the globe from his hand and clung to the pole to save himself from falling. H. M. Wood, who keeps a cigar store near by, climbed the pole and brought Seely down to the pavement, where Dr. Charles O'Connor, who lives across the street from where the accident happened, attended him. Dr. Files, who was passing by, immediately prescribed for the sufferer. But for the severe nervous shock, Seely had almost entirely recovered after about fifteen minutes, save for the burn on his hand.

A Dead Baby Found.

The body of a dead girl baby was found in an alley between First and Second and D and E Streets northwest, yesterday morning by Blair Rhoader, of Riverdale, Md. The body was removed to the morgue and the Coroner notified.

KILLED BY A PASSING CAR

Rounding a Street Curve, an Unknown Man Meets Death.

The Man's Head, Extended Beyond the Guard Rail, Mashed Beyond Recognition—No Identification Yet Made—Body Removed to Morgue.

The body of an unknown white man, apparently forty years of age, is now in the morgue room at the Seventh precinct police station, horribly mangled as the result of having been struck on the head while leaning over the safety rail of car 1505 of the Georgetown and Tenleytown line, by an incoming car, of the same road, near the corner of Thirty-second and Prospect Avenue northwest. All last night the police officials of the Seventh precinct station were busy hunting up the old residents in that section where the accident happened in hopes of finding some one who might identify the victim, but so far their efforts have been unsuccessful.

The accident happened shortly after 9 o'clock last night. Conductor Milton Green was about to leave the terminus of the road at the corner of Thirty-second and M Streets northwest when he espied the ill-fated man climbing into a seat on the left hand side of the car, which was bound north for Tenleytown. The man's actions were of such a nature that Green watched him rather closely, and just as the car approached Prospect Avenue at a slow rate of speed, he saw the unknown leaning quite a distance over the side, with his head resting on the safety rail.

The tracks just at the corner of Prospect Avenue converge greatly, and Green, realizing the danger of his passenger, is said to have called out rather loud, "look out," but just at that minute inbound car 1504 dashed around the corner, and the stranger, evidently aroused by the conductor's warning, leaned farther out. In an instant the powerful car struck the head of the unfortunate man with terrible force, splitting it in twain.

Simultaneously with the accident the man's body was hurled from the seat and fell between both cars, which were immediately stopped. That the man's neck was broken by the blow is a foregone conclusion in the minds of many of the passengers and railroad men who witnessed the accident. Sergeant Schneider, of the Seventh precinct, who was standing on the corner of Thirty-second and M Streets northwest, seeing the cars stop and hearing the cries of the excited passengers, ran to the scene and helped pick up the unfortunate man and carry him into O'Donnell's drug store.

Medical treatment was there rendered, but as the man was still in an unconscious condition, and in the minds of a great many who witnessed the affair, dead, Sergeant Schneider at once summoned the patrol wagon and the man was taken to the Georgetown University Hospital, where, after he had been examined by the surgeons, he was pronounced dead. The body was then brought to the Seventh precinct and placed in the morgue. A search of the dead man's clothing found $15 in cash, a carpenter's rule, and a handful of nails, and from this the police believe the man to have been engaged in carpentry work.

The man was attired in a cheap suit of dark clothing, and wore a new straw hat. The description of him sent out by the police states that he is about forty years of age, weighs probably about 170 pounds, heavy brown mustache, and is partly bald. The stranger's face was terribly mutilated, having been split straight down the front. There were also noticed two bruises in the back of the head, aside from where it was split, which were evidently incurred by falling from the car to the ground.

After the removal of the body to the morgue the police secured the names of many persons who witnessed the affair, including Mr. Gill, an attorney, residing in Georgetown, who, it is said, sat close by the unfortunate man when he was killed. The conductors and motormen of both trains have also been summoned.

Conductor Green, upon whose car the accident happened, stated last night that he had never seen the man before until he boarded his car at the corner of Thirty-second and M Streets last night. He informed the police that owing to the stranger's peculiar action he deemed it best to watch him, but the accident happened so suddenly that he did not think the stranger had time to take heed to his warning. John Burroughs was the motorman of the train in which the stranger occupied a seat, while the car that struck him was in charge of Conductor Woodley R. Jones and Motorman Charles Harding, both of whom, it was learned last night, witnessed the accident.

That the affair was purely an accident is the opinion of the police, and no blame, it is said, can possibly be attached to the crews of either train. The railroad tracks on Thirty-second Street have constantly been a source of anxiety to the police, and as a resident of Georgetown last night remarked: "It's a wonder that more people have not been killed. You see, right near Prospect Avenue the rails converge and two large cars turning that slight curve almost touch each other's sides."

Coroner Nevitt was immediately notified of the accident, but at a late hour last night had not yet reached the police station to view the remains.

In the meantime the Seventh precinct officials have let no less than a hundred persons view the remains in hopes of establishing the stranger's identity. For a time, owing to the resemblance between the two, it was thought the dead man was a resident of Georgetown, but that statement was later dispelled by the appearance of the man himself upon the scene. It is the opinion of the police that the man lives either in Tenleytown or several miles farther and should such be the case considerable time will be required to establish his identity.

The body was removed to the District Morgue at the Sixth precinct police station late last night by Morguemaster Schoenenberger, and it is probable that an inquest will be held over the remains some time today.

EXPLODED IN HIS FACE.

Hot Oil From a Lubricating Tube Nearly Blinds an Engineer.

The explosion of a lubricating tube in his engine nearly blinded J. W. Sturmer, of Philadelphia, an engineer of the Royal Blue Limited of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as he was making up his train near Trinidad yesterday afternoon. Some one had removed the caps from the tubes, and when Sturmer began to clean them the escaping steam caused an explosion, which completely shattered the tubes, and blew the hot oil in his face and eyes. He was removed to Casualty Hospital in Ambulance No. 3, and there given treatment.

In the meantime another engineer was placed in the cab and the Royal Blue pulled out at the usual time, 4 o'clock. During the afternoon Sturmer improved, and insisted upon returning at once to Philadelphia. The protests and advice of the doctors at the hospital that he should not be moved availed nothing, and he was conveyed to the Baltimore and Ohio station at 8 o'clock and left for his home at 1320 South Sixty-third Street, Philadelphia.

A JURY OF APPRAISERS.

Viewers for the Pensylvania Avenue Southeast Extension.

The following named persons have been appointed a jury of appraisers in the matter of the extension of Pennsylvania Avenue southeast:

Robert I. Fleming, Thomas W. Smith, John S. Hamilton, James W. Ratcliffe, Clement W. Howard, Edward Graves, Harry B. Parker.

The jury will begin its work by an inspection of the ground Monday, July 15, next, and two days later will begin the taking of testimony.

Fourth of July Rates.

Southern Railway announces very low excursion rates between all points on its lines account Independence Day. Tickets sold July 2, 3, and 4; final limit July 8. Week-end tickets sold July 6; final limit 8th, at one fare for the round trip between commutation points. Convenient schedules. Numerous trains.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

The Board of Education Also Approves Various Appointments.

There will be no more meetings of the Board of Education until September 12. The last meeting of the present season was held last night at Franklin School. Gen. Henry V. Boynton was re-elected president and G. H. Harries was again chosen vice president. All the old committees were reappointed. General Boynton was made the fourth member of the Committee on Normal and High Schools. W. F. Rodrick, the new secretary of the board, assumed the duties of the position.

As a result of the action of the publishers of the school histories in correcting the errors discovered some time ago by General Boynton, the restriction against the study of those texts has been removed. It has been decided that the vertical handwriting shall hereafter be taught in the public schools instead of the Spencerian style. The vertical method has been under trial for a month and has proved highly satisfactory.

The Committee on Teachers and Janitors, of which Miss Mary Hope West is the chairman, recommended the appointment of several teachers and a number of janitors and the promotion or transfer of others. The report approved makes the following changes: R. H. Chapin, appointed instructor of chemistry at Eastern High School; F. C. Daniels, transferred to be instructor of mathematics at Eastern High School; M. I. Maguire, appointed instructor of typewriting at Central High School. The following janitors have been appointed at the schools designated: A. C. Washington, Burrville School; Georgianna Mahorney, High Street School; Clarence Talbert, Blair School; S. L. Hayes, Adams School; D. S. Claire, Phelps School; F. S. Clements, Monroe School; D. T. Garrett, Twining City School; F. D. Barstow, Johnstone Annex. The following promotions of janitors have been ordered: James Smiler, from Adams to Birney School; D. A. Lowe, from Monroe to Mott School.

A CAMPUS LAWN FETE.

Friends of Georgetown University Raising Athletic Funds.

The Georgetown University campus presented a beautiful appearance last night at the opening of the lawn fete for the benefit of the college athletic association. A full moon lent glamour of picturesque charm to the scene, and the illumination was heightened by many Chinese lanterns and electric lights.

On the broad campus were the many booths, at which were dispensed ices, cakes, and confections, made at home by fair housewives. Flowers were displayed in a pretty little booth. A fancy table was covered with samples of exquisite needlework, laces, and embroideries. Stacks of oranges, bananas, and cherries covered the board at the fruit stand. At the supper table was served chicken, fried in true Maryland style, and made into salads, cold meats, etc., and a strawberry shortcake that melted in the mouth.

Instrumental music was furnished by the Marine Band, Mrs. J. McCoy White, contralto, sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," and Kostigan and Trodden, prestidigitators, presented an interesting performance. An excellent floor offered opportunities for dancing. Father T. I. Cryan, J. Hadley Doyle, and Michael J. Thompson formed the general Committee of Arrangement and Reception.

The fete will continue tonight, Wednesday and Thursday nights. On the night of July 4 a display of fireworks will be added to the programme. The various tables were conducted by the following:

Supper table—Mrs. George A. Hyde in charge, Miss King, Miss Genevieve Simms, Miss Hoffmann, Miss Louise King, Miss Mary Kearney, and the Misses Menke.

Paddle stand—John J. Harrigan in charge, G. W. Cook, James A. Archer, J. O'Shea. Soda fountain—Stewart Tschiffely and John Brennan. Fruit stand—Miss M. J. Beckley in charge, Miss Bertie Hunter, Miss Estelle Rials, Miss Marie McKnight, Miss Edna Sheedy, and Bertha Beckley. Fancy table—Mrs. R. T. Worthington in charge, Miss Nancy Worthington, Miss Martha Worthington, Miss Nelka Worthington, and Miss Eloise Worthington. Flower table—Miss Alice M. Gray in charge, Miss Mabel Montgomery, Miss Starch, and Miss Belle Nazen.

Punch table—Mrs. F. Pattison in charge, Miss Nellie Kirby, Miss Katherine Kirby, Miss Etta L. Taggert, Miss Elizabeth E. Taggert, Miss Virginia Patterson, and Miss Florence Patterson. Ice cream and confectionery—Mrs. P. J. Hoffligler in charge, Miss Ella Kurtz, Miss Louie Key, Miss Alice Barry, Miss Claribel Cassin, Miss Emma Barry, and Miss Emma Smith. University table—Mrs. John Hadley Doyle in charge, Miss Helen Davis, Miss Edna Knight, Miss Lilly Simms, Miss Lillian Smith, Miss Margaret Sterne, Miss Worthington, Miss Lockhart, the Misses Carmody, and the Misses Sheedy.

MISS MINAS TESTIFIES.

The Grand Jury Preparing Their Decision in the Ayres Case.

Miss Mary Minas was the only witness called yesterday to testify before the grand jury relative to the circumstances surrounding the killing of James Seymour Ayres, jr., at the Kenmore Hotel on May 15 last. Miss Minas occupied a room adjoining that in which Ayres was killed.

At the previous hearing before the Coroner's jury she testified that during the night of the tragedy she was awakened by the sound of pistol shots and afterward heard cries for help and groans. She also stated that she was so frightened that she did not call for help or inform anyone of what she heard until the next morning at the breakfast table. She feared, she said, that the noises she heard were caused by burglars and the only thing she did was to barricade the door of her room leading into the hallway.

In her testimony yesterday Miss Minas recited her story practically the same as she told it before the Coroner's jury. Whether or not she made any additions, in the way of disclosing new information, is not known except to the members of the grand jury.

Mr. Burns, who was in company with Ayres on the night the latter was killed, was also at the City Hall, having been summoned to testify before the jury. He will be examined this morning. Besides Mr. Burns, it is stated that only one other witness will be called to testify before the grand jury in connection with the matter. It is expected that the jury will return an indictment in the case during the current week.

DIED.

BARNARD—Suddenly, on Monday, July 1, 1901, FANNING WILLIAM BARNARD, aged four months and eight days, infant son of Clarence L. and Agnes Barnard.

Funeral from residence of his parents, 417 Q Street northwest, Tuesday at 4 p. m. Interment private.

RUSSELL—On Sunday, June 30, 1901, at 12:15 p. m., at his late residence, 602 E Street southeast, after a short illness, JOHN P., beloved son of the late Mary J. and Thomas F. Russell.

Funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church Tuesday morning, July 2, 1901, at 9:30 o'clock.

LEWIS—On Sunday, June 30, 1901, at 10:55 p. m., HARRIET LEWIS, beloved wife of William Lewis.

Funeral will take place Wednesday, July 3, 10 a. m., at Lee's Chapel. Funeral private.

MORONEY—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 29, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., in his twenty-eighth year, THOMAS E. MORONEY, beloved son of Mary and the late James L. O'Connor.

Funeral Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, 617 D Street northwest; thence to St. Patrick's Church, where mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

INSTANT RELIEF

from headaches, nausea, giddiness, stomach pains, and indigestion follows the use of Warner's Safe Cure. Sold by all druggists.

Austin's Dog Bread

book free. Austin, Young & Co., Boston.

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION CURED

By the Koch Lung Cure, 150 Nassau Street, New York. And 627 E Street, Washington.

HOUSE & HERRMANN, Complete Homefurnishers. Cash or Credit. 901-903 Seventh St., corner of I (Eye) St.

J. WILLIAM LEE, Undertaker and Livery. 332 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, JUNE 28, 1901.—The owners of the following described original lots or subdivisional lots, who cannot be found in the District of Columbia, are hereby notified to connect such lots with the public sewers and watermains within thirty days from the 15th of July, 1901. Otherwise the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will cause such connections to be made and will assess the cost thereof, together with the cost of this advertisement, as a tax against said lots, under authority of an act of Congress, approved May 19, 1896, entitled "An act to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia," to-wit: The north 133.08 feet of the subdivisional lot No. 44, square 571, improved by premises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Union Alley northwest, Bessie J. Kibbey, owner of record; subdivisional lots 48, 47, and 46, square 176, improved by premises 1624, 1626, and 1628 U Street northwest, Douglass F. Forrest, owner of record; lots 128, 127, 126, 125, 124, and 123, square 541, improved by premises 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, and 810 Dwyer's Court southwest, Mary M. Connell, owner of record; middle 26 feet of lot 7, square 211, improved by premises 1443 and 1445 N Street northwest, Anna E. and Henry C. Tracy, owners of record. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

FOREIGN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending July 6, 1901, the last connecting closes will be made from this office as follows:

Trans-Atlantic Mails.

TUESDAY—(b) At 7:15 p. m. for ITALY, per s. s. Lombardia, from New York, via Naples. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Lombardia."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, and FRANCE, per s. s. Germanic, from New York, via Queenstown. Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s. s. Germanic."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for BELGIUM direct, per s. s. Kensington, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Kensington."

WEDNESDAY—(b) At 7:15 p. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. Fuerst Bismarck, from New York, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Mail for FRANCE, must be directed "Per s. s. Fuerst Bismarck."

(c) At 9:15 p. m. for FRANCE, per s. s. La Champagne, from New York, via Havre. Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s. s. La Champagne."

FRIDAY—(b) At 7:15 p. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. Etruria, from New York, via Queenstown.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for DENMARK, per s. s. Hekla, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Hekla."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for NETHERLANDS direct, per s. s. Staatendam, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Staatendam."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for ITALY, per s. s. Aller, from New York, via Naples. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Aller."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for SCOTLAND direct, per s. s. Astoria, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Astoria."

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, Etc.

TUESDAY—(k) At 12:00 m. for JAMAICA, per s. s. Admiral Dewey, from Boston.

(c) At 9:15 p. m. for ST. KITTS, BRITISH, DUTCH, and FRENCH GUIANA, per s. s. Uller, from New York.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for JAMAICA, per s. s. Urania, from Philadelphia.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for INAGUA and HAITI, per s. s. Lauenburg, from New York.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for HAITI, per s. s. Prins Mauritz, from New York. Mail for CURACAO, VENEZUELA, TRINIDAD, BRITISH and DUTCH GUIANA must be directed "Per s. s. Prins Mauritz."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for CAMPECHE, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per s. s. Esperanza, from New York, via Progreso. Mail for other parts of MEXICO must be directed "Per s. s. Esperanza."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for BRAZIL, per s. s. Buffon, from New York. Mail for NORTHERN BRAZIL, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY, and PARAGUAY must be directed "Per s. s. Buffon."

WEDNESDAY—(c) At 11:05 p. m. for ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY, and PARAGUAY, per s. s. Alnwick, from New York.

THURSDAY—(k) At 12:00 m. for JAMAICA, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Boston.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for NASSAU, N. P., and the PROVINCE of SANTIAGO, CUBA, per s. s. Santiago, from New York.

FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 p. m. for PORTO RICO, per s. s. Ponce, from New York, via San Juan.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for CURACAO and VENEZUELA, per s. s. Hildur, from New York. Mail for SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA must be directed "Per s. s. Hildur."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, and GREYTOWN, per s. s. Alleghany, from New York. Mail for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s. s. Alleghany."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS, BRITISH, DUTCH, and FRENCH GUIANA, per s. s. Fontabelle, from New York. Mail for GRENADA and TRINIDAD must be directed "Per s. s. Fontabelle."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for MEXICO, per s. s. Orizaba, from New York, via Tampico. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Orizaba."

Mails for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North Sydney and thence via steamer, close here daily except Sunday at 12:00 m., and on Sundays only at 11:30 a. m. (d) (h)

Mails for MIQUELON, by rail to Boston, and thence via steamer, close here daily at 3:15 p. m. (d)

CUBA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fla., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 2:20 p. m., and via Miami, Fla., Sundays at 10:30 a. m. (f)

Mails for MEXICO overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 10:25 a. m. and 10:00 p. m.

Mails for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, by rail to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00 p. m., the connecting closes for which being Mondays.

Mails for COSTA RICA, by rail to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00 p. m., the connecting closes for which being Tuesdays.

Trans-Pacific Mails.

Mails for CHINA* and JAPAN, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to July 2, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Empress of China. Registered mail must be directed "Via Vancouver." (o)

Mails for CHINA* and JAPAN, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to July 3, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Kamakura Maru. Registered mail must be directed "Via Seattle."

Mails for CHINA,* JAPAN, HAWAII, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,** via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to July 4, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Doric. (o)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe), NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, SAMOA, and HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to July 6, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Sierra. (o)

Mails for CHINA* and JAPAN, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to July 11, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Braemar. (o)

Mails for CHINA,* JAPAN, HAWAII, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,** via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m., up to July 12, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Nippon Maru. (o)

Mails for HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to July 15, for despatch per s. s. Zealandia. (o)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco) and FIJI ISLANDS, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m., after July 6, and up to July 20, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Aorangi. (o)

*Mails for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to New York for connection with European steamers.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Military Mail), despatched to San Francisco at all closes for that office, to connect with Government transports, the sailings of which are irregular.

(b) Registered mails close at 1 p. m. same day.

(c) Registered mails close at 8 p. m. same day.

(d) Registered mails close at 8 a. m. same day.

(e) Registered mails close at 1 p. m. previous Saturday.

(f) Registered mails close at 1 p. m. previous day.

(h) Registered mails close at 12 p. m. previous Saturday.

(k) Registered mails close at 8 p. m. previous day.

(o) Registered mails close at 6 p. m. previous day. JOHN A. MERRITT, Postmaster.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE,

Alexandria Bay, New York. The finest hotel on the St. Lawrence River, will open for the reception of guests on June 22, 1901. For booklet and terms, please address O. G. STAPLES, Riggs House, Washington, D. C.

Men's $15 True Blue American Serge & Flannel Suits to Order. **$10.00**

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